

STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-25



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Brad Little, Governor

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Overview

Our Mission

To ensure that all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and other violent crimes in Idaho have access to quality trauma-informed and victim-centered services.

Our Vision

Victim services should be accessible and sustainable throughout the State while promoting, advocating for and encouraging resiliency and empowerment of victims.

Our Purpose

Pursuant to [Idaho Code § 39-5201](#), the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance shall be the advisory body to fund, promote and support programs and services affecting victims of domestic violence and other crimes in Idaho.

Necessary services include shelter, needs assessments & appropriate referrals, counseling, forensic and medical exams for sexual assault, & victim advocacy in the judicial system

Agency Structure & Governance

The Idaho Council on Domestic Violence & Victim Assistance (ICDVVA) was created by the Legislature in 1982 to address the disruptive influence of domestic violence on society, provide protection and refuge for victims, and provide funding for victim service programs throughout the State. [I.C. § 39-5201](#). For budgetary purposes and for administrative support purposes, the Council is assigned by the governor to a department or office within the State per I.C. § 39-5203(2). Currently ICDVVA is assigned to the Department of Health & Welfare for those purposes but is otherwise an independent agency.

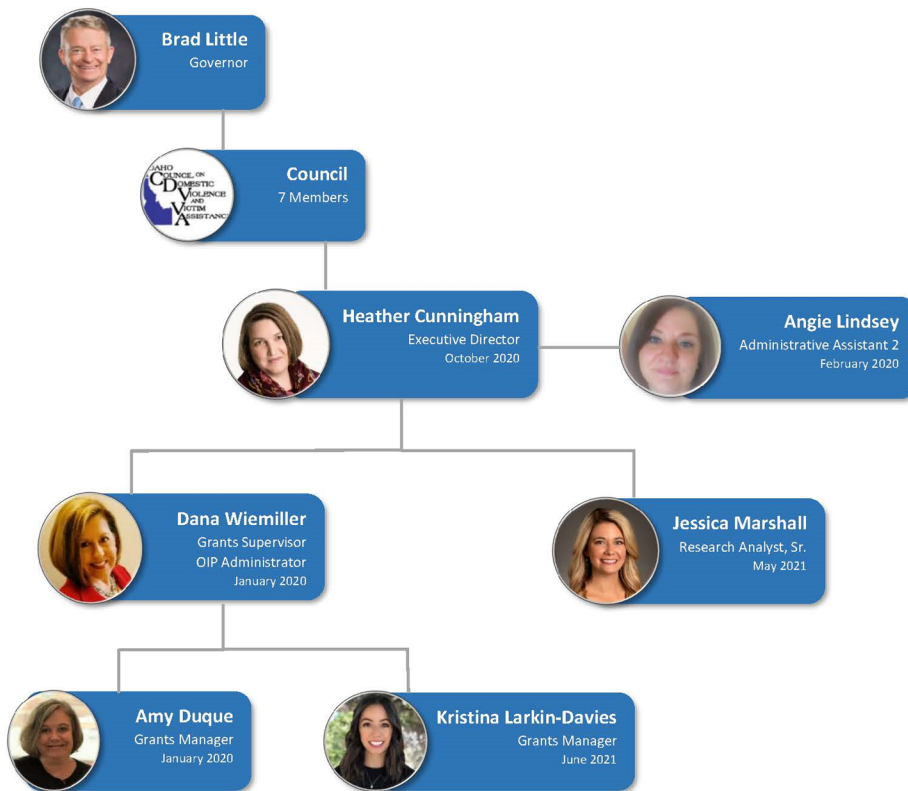
The Council is composed of seven Council members, one from each of the seven public health district regions of Idaho. Council members shall be representative of persons who have been victims of domestic violence, care providers, law enforcement officials, medical and mental health professionals, counselors, and interested & concerned members of the public. [I.C. § 39-5204](#). Members serve 3-year terms per [I.C. § 39-5205](#) and receive an honorarium of \$35/day (plus travel expenses) per [I.C. § 39-5206](#). The Council is governed by Bylaws, last amended July 28, 2003.

As of August 2021, Council Members are as follows:

Region	Council Member	Profession/Representing	Appointment Expires
1	Wes Somerton	City Attorney	7-1-2023
2	Jessica Uhrig	U of I Foundation	7-1-2024
3	Laura Diaz	DV Survivor	7-1-2024
4	Jodi Nafzger (Chair)	Law Instructor	7-1-2023
5	Rachel Kaschmitter (Vice-Chair)	Social Worker (LCSW)	7-1-2022
6	Alan Boehme	County Prosecutor	7-1-2023
7	Clint Lemieux	Teton Co. Sheriff	7-1-2024

The Council employs staff, including an Executive Director, and fixes compensation for the same per [I.C. § 39-5207](#). ICDVVA has 6 FTE. The Executive Director is exempt and non-classified per [I.C. § 39-5207\(3\)](#); all other staff are classified employees. All staff are paid primarily with federal funds except the Executive Director; however, offender intervention related work is not billable to federal grants and must be paid with very limited General Funds or with Dedicated Funds). Work on State domestic violence awards must also be paid with dedicated funds.

Council Organizational Chart



The Council meets quarterly and holds special meetings as needed, including one strategic planning meeting annually. A standing Committee for Oversight of Domestic Violence Offender Intervention Programs and Standards (CODVOIPS) also meets quarterly. A Regional Roundtable is held once per year in each region, which the regional Councilmember attends.

Core Functions, Duties, & Responsibilities

Legislative policy in creating the Council is set forth in [I.C. § 39-5201](#). ICDVVA assists victims of intimate partner violence but also other violent crimes, including for example, child abuse and neglect, rape and sexual assault, human trafficking, victims of assaults and batteries, and victims of drunk drivers.

Idaho Code § 39-5208, Responsibilities & Duties, provides the Council shall:

- (1) Establish standards for projects applying for grants from the council under this chapter;
- (2) Disseminate information on availability of funds and the application process;

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- (3) Receive grant applications for the development and establishment of projects for victims of domestic violence and certain other crimes;
 - (4) Distribute funds after approval of projects meeting council standards;
 - (5) Assess, review, and monitor the services and programs being provided for victims of domestic violence and other crimes under this chapter;
 - (6) Monitor programs and services for victims of domestic violence and other crimes to assure nonduplication of services and to encourage efficient and coordinated use of resources in the provision of services;
 - (7) Compile data on the services and programs provided to victims of domestic violence and other crimes and the geographic incidence of domestic violence and other crimes in this state; and
 - (8) Submit annual reports to the governor and the legislature.

The Council is also responsible for establishing minimum standards for offender intervention treatment programs and determining which providers are approved to offer such programs.

I.C. § 18-918(7)(d) requires that “Counseling or treatment ordered pursuant to this section [domestic violence crimes] shall be conducted according to standards established or approved by the Idaho council on domestic violence and victim assistance.”

Administrative Rules & Rulemaking

I.C. § 39-5209 provides the legal authority for the Council to make rules. “The council shall promulgate, adopt and amend rules and criteria to implement the provisions of this chapter regarding applications and grants for domestic violence project funding and for funding under any other grant program administered by the council.” The rulemaking must comply with the procedures in the Idaho Administrative Procedure Act, Chapter 52, Title 67.

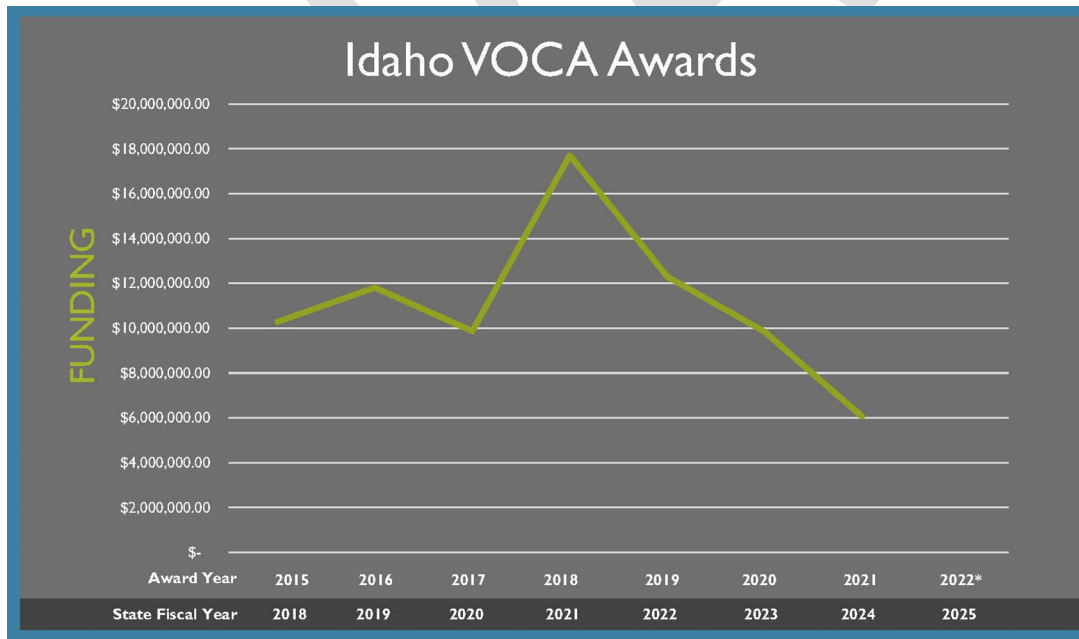
Administrative Rules, specifically IDAPA 16.05.04, define the application process, eligibility determination, and other requirements for the grants administered by the ICDVVA per I.C. § 39-5209. The rules regarding how the grant funds are distributed throughout the state are outdated (no substantial revision since adoption, prior to 1990) and need to be revised to ensure grant funds can be spent where most needed. Currently, the rules make no connection between demand and need for services and fund distribution. Sections 022, 023 and 024 relating to distribution of VOCA (Victim of Crime Act) and FVPSA (Family Violence Prevention Services Act) and State Domestic Violence Project Grants (pursuant to I.C. 39-5212) funds need to be revisited. The Council is currently engaged in the negotiated rulemaking process to obtain stakeholder and public input on revisions to grant distribution rules and insure that the rules provide a fair and transparent system to direct funds where they are most needed, and to ensure the availability of services throughout Idaho. Proposed revised rules should be before the Legislature in 2023.

Historical Revenue & Expenditures

Revenue

The vast majority (95.83% for FY22) of Council funding is from federal grants; the Council is operating with just \$16,500 in General Funds. The bulk of funds comes from the Department of Justice Victims of Crime Act Assistance Grant (VOCA). The VOCA Crime Victims Fund is a non-taxpayer funded source; funds come from monetary penalties associated with federal criminal convictions or plea agreements. The VOCA grant amounts vary and are declining sharply. The VOCA Fix Act¹ became law July 22, 2021, resulting in plea agreements instead of *only* convictions paying into the Crime Victims Fund, which provides VOCA formula grants to states. This should result in an increased VOCA Award in 2022 and more stable funding moving forward, but amounts are not yet known and are not able to be predicted. Historical amounts of VOCA Grant Awards to ICDVVA are as follows:

2021 VOCA Award (10/1/2020 – 9/30/24)	\$6,062,308
2020 VOCA Award (10/1/2019 – 9/30/23)	\$9,337,836
2019 VOCA Award (10/1/2018 – 9/30/22)	\$12,304,131
2018 VOCA Award (10/1/2017 – 9/30/21)	\$17,703,118
2017 VOCA Award (10/1/2016 – 9/30/20)	\$9,867,400
2016 VOCA Award (10/1/2015 – 9/30/19)	\$11,652,588
2015 VOCA Award (10/1/2014 – 9/30/18)	\$10,281,844



¹ The VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021, Public Law 117-27, 117th Congress; amending 34 U.S.C. § 20101 – Crime Victims Fund

ICDVVA also receives funds from Health and Human Services Family Violence and Presentation Services Act (FVPSA). FVPSA funds to States are a baseline of \$600,000 annually plus an adjustment for population. Since Idaho's population is growing, our FVPSA grant will likely continue to increase.

2021 FVPSA (10/1/2020 – 9/30/22)	\$1,048,140
2020 FVPSA (10/1/2019 – 9/30/21)	\$1,020,523
2019 FVPSA (10/1/2018 – 9/30/20)	\$983,800

In 2020 and 2021, FVPSA also made available some one-time supplemental formula funds available states to address Covid related costs. The use of these funds is limited in scope.

2021 FVPSA ARPA (Sexual Assault ²) (10/1/2020 – 9/30/25)	\$1,020,523
2021 FVPSA ARPA (Covid Testing ³) (10/1/2020 – 9/30/25)	\$1,020,523
2021 FVPSA ARPA ⁴ (10/1/2019 – 9/30/25)	\$629,043
2020 FVPSA CARES (3/27/2020 – 9/30/21)	\$184,258

ICDVVA receives dedicated funds for grants for domestic violence projects and to meet the costs of maintaining the operation of the Council, per [I.C. § 39-5212](#), from three sources:

- \$15 per marriage license issued per [I.C. § 39-5213\(1\)](#)
- \$20 per divorce filing per [I.C. § 39-5213\(2\)](#)
- \$10 per violation of protection order fines per [I.C. § 39-6312\(1\)](#)

	Marriage/Divorce Revenue	Protection Order Violation Revenue	Total Dedicated Fund Revenue
FY22 projected	\$355,907	\$1,408	\$357,315
FY21	\$345,200	\$13,182	\$358,382
FY20	\$304,224.00	\$13,361.00	\$317,585.00
FY19	\$332,340.51	\$16,117.90	\$348,458.41
FY18	\$317,051.98	\$38,243.00	\$355,294.98
FY17	\$305,512.58	\$60,336.41	\$365,848.99
FY16	\$293,117.40	\$113,982.68	\$407,100.08
FY15	\$273,052.51	\$101,953.47	\$375,005.98
FY14	\$284,332.00	\$284,332.00	\$568,664.00
FY13	\$274,754.00	\$116,482.16	\$391,236.16
FY12	\$277,381.52	\$122,530.92	\$399,912.44

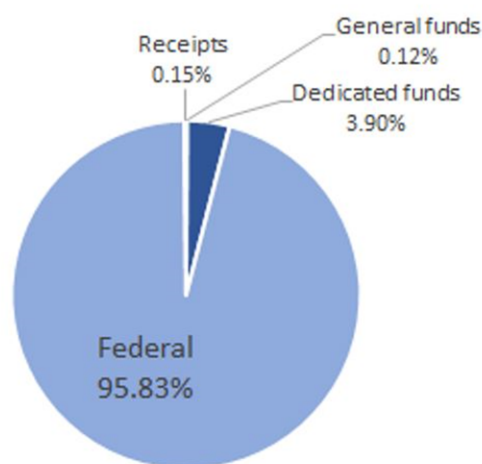
² Funds may be used per FVPSA guidance to assist sexual assault programs with responding to the Covid pandemic.

³ Funds may be used for Covid testing, vaccine administration and covid mitigation as provided in FVPSA guidance.

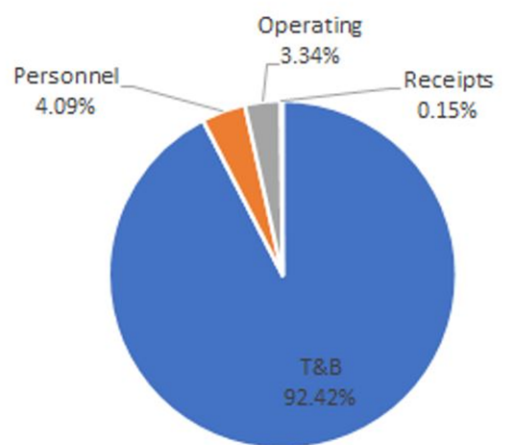
⁴ Funds may be used to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate Covid within parameters established by FVPSA.

ICDVVA hosts an annual educational conference for professionals in the field, such as social workers, prosecutors and other attorneys, offender intervention providers, law enforcement officers, and victim service providers. The conference is the only source of Council income which applies towards the ICDVVA receipt authority set by the Legislature at \$20,000 annually; the Council has requested that the Legislature raise receipt authority to \$40,000 in FY23 and moving forward. The registration fee for the conference has been \$55.00 per attendee for some time. The 2021 Conference was held virtually June 1, 2, and 3 with 526 attendees. The 2022 conference is scheduled for June 1 & 2.

SFY 2022 Funding Sources



SFY 2022 Expenditure Categories



■ General funds ■ Dedicated funds ■ Federal ■ Receipts ■ T&B ■ Personnel ■ Operating ■ Receipts

Expenditures

The Council's FY22 total appropriation is \$13,707,200. Over 92% of the ICDVVA budget expenditures are to fund programs around the state providing victim services.

The following table breaks down the ICDVVA expenditures by personnel, operating, and Trustee & Benefit (payments to programs receiving ICDVVA grants, regardless of whether VOCA, FVPSA or State DV funds are used) and annual conference receipts. (Note: 6FTE in FY22; 5 in FY21; 4 in prior years).

SFY	PERSONNEL	OPERATING	T&B	TOTAL	RECEIPTS
SFY17	\$279,100	\$143,400	\$6,728,300	\$7,150,800	\$19,500
SFY18	\$286,500	\$132,500	\$7,637,700	\$8,056,700	\$18,300
SFY19	\$330,700	\$182,800	\$9,533,500	\$10,047,000	\$23,900
SFY20	\$271,300	\$241,300	\$11,806,100	\$12,318,700	\$1,000
SFY21	\$375,500	\$212,600	\$15,315,400	\$15,903,500	\$26,200
SFY22 est	\$527,000	\$222,200	\$13,225,000	\$13,974,200	\$20,000

*Data source SFY17-21 DU 2.00; **Data source SFY22 est 2QBR

Key Services Provided FY19-FY22

Funding Direct Victim Service Providers

The top categories of victimization for which services are funded are family and domestic violence, child physical abuse or neglect, child sexual abuse, stalking, and sexual assaults. Many funded programs report that the pandemic has caused increased demand for their services. In FY21 VOCA funded, through ICDVVA subawards, 50,797 shelter nights for Idahoans and 40,699 crisis/hotline calls, as well as individual advocacy, individual counseling and emergency financial assistance.

Currently ICDVAA funds 47 programs, which are public and nonprofit organizations that provide essential emergency shelter, legal services, counseling, basic needs and supplies, and other critical services to Idahoans that have experienced severe trauma. ICDVVA processes roughly \$1 million in reimbursement requests to subrecipients monthly. The agency website includes a list of [current grantees](#) and [amounts awarded](#) in the Grantees section. In FY21, the agency funded 46, up from 45 in FY20 and 35 in FY19. 40 Programs were funded in FY18 and FY17, up from 32 in FY16. [Historical funding](#) of programs and amounts by year are available on the ICDVVA website.

Each year, the Council announces the availability of grant funds and advertises and promotes the funding opportunity to eligible applicants (nonprofit and government agencies providing victim services, and tribes). Applications are reviewed and scored, and eligibility verified (eligibility [criteria for VOCA](#) are established by the DOJ⁵; eligibility [criteria for FVPSA](#) are established by HHS⁶, and eligibility for State Project Grants is determined by [I.C. § 39-5210](#)⁷. Grant funds are distributed throughout the state according to the funding formulas specified in [IDAPA § 16.05.04](#), taking into account population, square miles per region, and marriage licenses issued. The Council determines the awards to eligible applicants. For FY22 awards, a weighted formula was used, taking into account Council scores, administrative performance, geographic isolation, percentage of underserved victims served, efficiency, and diversification of funding sources. Grants Managers review requests for reimbursement submitted by awardees for allowability and appropriate support with each draw request; in FY21 Council staff processed requests within 30 days, on average.

⁵ 42 U.S.C. 10601 governs the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) VOCA grant awards and [Part 200](#) – Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards governs VOCA.

⁶ 42 U.S.C. 10404(a)(4), [45 CFR Part 1370 final rule](#) covers administration of FVPSA awards, and [5 U.S.C. 301; 2 CFR part 200, Part 75](#): Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for HHS Awards governs FVPSA awards.

⁷ Projects must provide a safe house or refuge and a crisis line, and other services provided may include (but are not limited to) counseling, educational services for community awareness, presentation, treatment and rehabilitation, support groups, and assistance in obtaining medical, legal, psychological, or vocational services.

Data Collection on Victimization Types and Needed Victim Services

The Council conducts regional roundtables, surveys funded agencies, collaborates with the Idaho Coalition on Sexual and Domestic Violence, and reviews data on demographics, services provided, and victimization types collected by agencies receiving federal grants. The goal of data collection is to determine what barriers to services exist, what services are needed, what populations and geographic regions are underserved, and identify and target gaps in needed services.

Major issues that hinder victim assistance include lack of affordable housing, lack of mental health providers, lack of cultural and language accessible services, access (i.e. public transportation) to victim services agencies, lack of economic opportunities, and continuing stigma regarding reporting crime victimization. Programs report that access to affordable, subsidized, or temporary housing is limited. This prevents victims from finding safety, or the ability to break the cycle of violence by permanently leaving their situation. Programs, especially in the most rural areas of the state, struggle to find qualified mental health providers in the state; this leaves victims without the assistance needed to heal from trauma. More individuals trained in social work and psychology need to be recruited to come to Idaho or need to be trained here. In some of the most rural communities, lack of public transportation or a vehicle makes it difficult to drive to a program, or keep medical, legal, or advocacy appointments. Finally, there is stigma associated with victimization, especially in rural communities where everyone knows everyone, and sometimes victims do not feel safe reporting crimes to law enforcement, because they do not believe the justice system will treat them fairly.

With the pandemic, many service providers have introduced virtual assistance programs, which has assisted in making victim services more accessible in rural areas than it has been in the past. Many funded programs outreach extensively in their communities, partnering with law enforcement, healthcare, and other nonprofit agencies to ensure victims are referred to their program if others encounter a victim first. Law enforcement has some police chiefs who are heavily invested in sexual assault kit initiatives that has resulted in our state being a leader in tracking sexual assault kits. The state does not require a victim report sexual assault if they are tested, but all kits are tested, unless a victim chooses to remain anonymous.

The Council collects required performance data from funded programs and completes required federal performance reports. To fulfill its statutory duty to compile data on the services and programs provided to victims of domestic violence and other crimes and the geographic incidence of domestic violence and other crimes in this state, the Council contracted in 2019 with Boise State University to provide a [series of reports](#) on victim needs in Idaho on a biennial basis. The 2020 Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services in Idaho, Vol. 1 contains four volumes:

[Issue 1](#): Emerging Issues in Victimization: The Impact of the *Clarke* Decision on Policing's Response to Victimization

[Issue 2](#): Idaho Crime Victim Service Provider Survey Results 2020

[Issue 3](#): Idaho's Sexual Assault Kit Initiative: The Effect of HB528 on Sexual Assault Clearance Rates

[Issue 4](#): Idaho Crime Victim Survey

In addition, Boise State University completed [HCR33 Report: Idaho's Missing & Murdered Indigenous Persons](#); the Council continues to be a collaborating partner on MMIP issues.

The *Idaho Crime Victim Service Provider Survey Results* summarized findings of the most impactful barriers to assistance: "Participants reported a number of barriers to service provision with the most frequent being restrictions on funding, community awareness and support, staffing shortages, rurality and geographic isolation, and referrals from other providers" (p. 19).

"Crime victim service agencies often provide a wide range of services, many of which would not be available to crime victims anywhere else. The participants in this survey were no exception with most reporting that their agency provides 10 or more different services... However, there were a number of other services which were less frequently provided but are often needed by crime victims. These include shelter/housing, individual counseling, and childcare. Shelter/housing and childcare are often important needs for crime victims, particularly those affected by domestic/intimate partner violence. Individual counseling can be crucial for recovery from trauma and has been cited as one of the most needed services by Idaho crime victims (Growette Bostaph et al., 2015). In fact, in terms of services that were needed in 2019 but unable to be offered, the most frequently indicated included housing, emergency services, and individual counseling" (pp. 18-19).

The *Idaho Crime Victim Survey Report* also identified barriers victims experienced: "The most commonly reported was fear of the perpetrator, followed by a variety of accessibility issues such as internet/phone access, delays in receiving services (e.g., two years to find appropriate counseling resources, COVID-related issues), restrictions to receiving certain services (e.g., required to determine exact income in order to receive financial assistance), and lack of services (e.g., shelter or temporary housing). Three respondents reported that the cost of services was a barrier and two each noted communication and transportation issues. Childcare, immigration concerns, language/cultural barriers, and religious differences were reported by one participant each" (pp. 9).

In June 2019 the Idaho Supreme Court issued [State v Clarke](#), 165 Idaho 393, 446 P.3d 451 (2019) which made it unlawful for police to make an arrest in misdemeanor crimes that happen outside their presence without a warrant. In *Emerging Issues in Victimization: The Impact of the Clarke Decision on Policing's Response to Victimization*, the Boise State Research Team looked at the impact this decision has had on domestic violence policies and found mostly negative impacts; recommendations were provided by the study. The police response to the decision varies widely throughout the State,

largely resource dependent. In rural areas with a limited number of law enforcement officers, the additional time at the scene to obtain a warrant can be highly problematic, as can the availability of a judge to obtain a warrant. There is substantial concern about the inability of officers at the scene of misdemeanor domestic violence calls to remove perpetrators of violence from the scene given these new barriers to arrest. The Council recognizes the effects of *Clarke* decision are significant and is committed to working on potential solutions and educating policymakers about the issue.

The Council hired its first Research Analyst, Sr. in May, 2021. The analyst has met with all funded programs to ensure accuracy of data and improve data collection methods, as well as identify data gaps. The Council identified need and demand for services as a data gap, and began gathering data on housing and counseling demands in FY22. The Council began gathering data from Offender Intervention Programs in January of 2022.

ICDVVA is collaborating closely with the Statistical Analysis Center on a data dashboard that will allow visualization of both crime and victimization data. In addition, the Council initiated an informal collaborative data workgroup and hosts quarterly meetings where the various agencies and groups gathering and utilizing data for various state and federal program dealing with crime victims and/or crime prevention or intersecting or overlapping populations can share available data and collaborate on filling data gaps. For example, ICDVVA and several other agencies need information on underserved populations and geographic areas, and the prevalence and incidence of various types of crimes. ICDVVA shares the data it collects with other programs and agencies as well as seek to cooperate on data gathering projects, both to reduce the number of surveys and data-collection efforts programs are dealing with, and to avoid duplication of effort among state agencies and employees seeking the same or similar information.

In addition, ICDVVA actively seeks collaboration with other agencies administering grant funds to look for efficiencies and ways to avoid duplication of effort. Currently, for example, a nonprofit service provider may seek funding from various state agencies, each requiring its own application and having its own system for grant reporting, data collection, reimbursement processing, etc. Meanwhile, there may be several State agencies with different employees working with the same nonprofit, all unaware of the other agencies *also* working with the nonprofit; there are likely not only duplications of effort and inefficiencies, but missed opportunities to look at “the big picture” of how the various crime types, prevention efforts, and victim services fit together. For example, through collaboration and information sharing, it may be possible to track the effectiveness of sexual violence prevention efforts and see if those efforts result in a reduction in victim services provided in a given region, or review the prevalence of child abuse services reported in a region to better inform child abuse prevention efforts.

Offender Intervention Oversight

The Council currently oversees 27 approved Offender Intervention programs. The Offender Intervention Program (OIP) Committee (formerly COVOIPS) engaged in a year long process to revise the minimum standards for approved programs. [New standards](#) took effect January 1, 2022. Council staff is currently working on updating the monitoring process for approved programs.

Monitoring Victim Service Programs

Council staff must monitor all funded programs to comply with federal grant requirements. This requires site visits and review of applicable policies and procedures, facilities, management, governance and leadership, financial reports and audits, data collection and reporting systems, personnel and timekeeping records, and a myriad of other things designed to ensure program compliance with grant requirements. Monitoring frequency is determined in part by risk assessments, but programs are to be monitored at least once within a two- year cycle. The Council Grants Managers revamped agency monitoring materials to adjust to remote monitoring and monitored all 46 funded programs in 2021. In 2022, 24 programs are scheduled for monitoring.

Training

The Council endeavors to provide quality and free or affordable training opportunities to victim service providers and those in related fields throughout the State. ICDVVA sponsors an annual Safety & Resilience conference in early June. In addition, the Council website is regularly updated to feature relevant training opportunities, many of which are offered at no cost (such as through the Office of Victims of Crime). Council staff puts on webinars each year to assist funding recipients with the application process, the monitoring process, financial reporting, and data collection and reporting and to address requested topics. ICDVVA is co-sponsoring a Missing & Murdered Indigenous People's conference May 4 & 5, 2022, with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the Idaho Coalition. Half day trainings will be offered as part of each Regional Roundtable in 2022. The Council also has recorded sessions from the 2021 Safety & Resilience Conference on its YouTube channel.

Agency Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures

The agency achieved all goals set in 2021 for improved agency operations and efficiency, enhanced collaboration, and data development, including the following:

- Completed transition to a paperless office
- Developed an invoice system for tracking reimbursements
- Began tracking reimbursement data
 - reduced average reimbursement processing time to < 30 days after submission
 - notified programs of late reimbursements
- Developed/deployed a weighted scoring system for grant applications

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- Monitored all funded programs
 - Re-designed monitoring tools/risk assessments for funded programs
 - developed a “form bank” for policies and resources for funded programs
 - initiated co-monitoring of common subrecipients with Idaho State Police
 - Made site visits to 45 funded victim service programs; met with three Idaho Tribes
 - Adopted a Policy Manual
 - Closed all federal audit findings
 - Began collecting housing and counseling demand data from funded programs
 - Revised the Minimum Standards for Offender Intervention Programs
 - Began the Negotiated Rulemaking Process to revise funding distribution rules
 - Transitioned programs to direct entry of VOCA performance data into PMT (Performance Measurement Tool)
 - Gave seven presentations regarding Council work and/or available victim data⁸
 - Began outreach/education efforts on social media
 - Started a monthly informational newsletter

Internal agency operations and efficiency goals for 2022 include:

- Redesigning monitoring tools for offender intervention programs
- Transition subawards from state fiscal year to federal fiscal year

The Council has determined its four main goals for the future as follows:

Goal 1: Prioritize the availability of direct services to assist victims of crime throughout Idaho and the efficient use of funding to maximize those services

Goal 2: Develop and share reliable data on crime and victimization which can serve as a basis for decision making

Goal 3: Serve as a key resource on issues and policies impacting victims of crime

Goal 4: Collaborate with other stakeholders to ensure that available resources provide a sustainable safety net of critical victim services throughout Idaho

The following charts set forth objectives, tasks/action items, and targets related to each goal.

⁸ Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC); Governor’s Task Force on Children at Risk (CARTF); Idaho Victim Witness Association (IVWA); Idaho Living Well Quality Assurance Reporting & Monitoring Workgroup; DHW Annual Grants Training; Idaho Sheriff’s Association, Family Violence Services & Prevention Regional Conference

Goal 1: Prioritize the availability of direct services to assist victims of crime throughout Idaho and the efficient use of funding to maximize those services

Goal 1: Objectives	Tasks	Targets
1.1: Fund eligible projects based on clearly identified criteria, taking into account best available data on the need and demand for services and the barriers to accessing such services	<p>1.1.1: Identify metrics to be considered in grant application evaluation and award decisions. (e.g. the evaluation of subrecipient operating efficiency, fundraising efforts, sustainability/ succession planning, grant performance, inter-agency collaboration, monitoring/audit findings, cost per victim served, underserved populations reached). Create a transparent rubric for applying these metrics, and share it with all stakeholders</p> <p>1.1.2: The evaluation criteria and scoring rubric will be published along with annual grant applications; each application will be accordingly scored and each applicant will be provided their scores along with the resulting funding decision</p> <p>1.1.3: Services to crime victims should be victim-centered, trauma-informed, and reflect best practices in the field</p>	Target 1: Each grant award will include a minimum budget of 60% for direct victim services
1.2: Efficient Use of Resources	1.2.1: Maximize services to crime victims by using the bare minimum needed to sustain agency staff and operations and directing additional dollars to funded programs whenever possible	Target 2: Use all federal grant funds awarded, with \$0 reverted at end of grant period
1.3: Pursue additional funding sources for victim services to address identified gaps	<p>1.3.1: Seek out and pursue additional funding options and opportunities for funding victim services</p> <p>1.3.2: Seek to increase the amount of state dedicated funds spent on programs vs. Council operations</p>	

Goal 2: Develop and share reliable data on crime and victimization which can serve as a basis for decision making

Goal 2: Objectives	Tasks	Targets
2.1: Develop a data dashboard which reflects current, comprehensive and best available information on the incidence of violent crime and victimization throughout Idaho	Work with the Statistical Analysis Center and collaborate with other agencies and groups with victimization, crime or other relevant data	Target 3: Launch a data dashboard before the end of FY23
2.2: Develop and share data on the demand and unmet need for victim services with other stakeholders so resources can be allocated effectively	<p>2.2.1: Use the emerging issues report in the existing Boise State Biennial Report on Victimization and Victim Services contract to obtain information regarding which counties/regions have the highest need for services (including which services are most needed) to inform funding decisions</p> <p>2.2.2: Collect data on waiting lists for victim services and availability and capacity of emergency and transitional housing for victims without significantly burdening programs</p> <p>2.2.3: Develop a Request for Proposal for a comprehensive victim needs assessment to be used to effectively allocate resources where and how they are most needed and identify gaps in service, to be released no later than July 2023</p>	Target 4: Share crime victimization and demand/need data and trends in an annual report commencing FY23
2.3: Develop data on offender intervention programs (OIP) and repeat offenders	2.3.1: Develop and commence data collection on individuals required to complete offender intervention programs, including demographics and completion rates, without significantly burdening providers	Target 5: Commence OIP data collection by FY23 and begin reporting on the data after one year
2.4: Coordinate with other agencies serving victims of crime best identify and define underserved populations and direct resources to those populations	2.4.1: Work towards a shared definition of underserved populations of victim service programs in Idaho using best available data, in collaboration with other public funders of such services	

Goal 3: Serve as a key resource on issues and policies impacting victims of crime

Goal 3: Objectives	Tasks	Targets
3.1: Provide and promote accessible best-practice training for those working: a) with victims of crime, or b) to rehabilitate offenders.	<p>3.1.1: In addition to hosting the annual Safety & Resilience Conference, provide virtual and/or regional training opportunities</p> <p>3.1.2: Provide victim-centered, trauma-informed, best practices training for a diverse array of fields (e.g. victim advocates, social workers, law enforcement, prosecutors, first responders, victim witness coordinators)</p>	<p>Target 6: At least 8 training opportunities provided per year</p> <p>Internal Metric: # of training attendees per field</p> <p>Target 7: 10% of training attendees not from funded programs</p>
3.2: Continue to work with other stakeholders to meaningfully address the Murdered and Missing Indigenous People (MMIP) issue in Idaho	<p>3.2.1: Partner with tribes and other stakeholders on MMIP conferences, educational outreach opportunities, data collection, & policy development</p> <p>3.2.2: Serve on the ICJC MMIP Subcommittee and work to further the mission of the subcommittee</p>	
3.3: Engage in meaningful collaborations with other stakeholders to share data and resources, improve policies, and/or enhance victim services and impacting victims of crime	3.3.1: Collaborate with others serving intersecting or overlapping populations (e.g., sexual assault and child abuse prevention, prosecuting attorneys, correctional officers, substance abuse and behavioral health programs, tribes, child protective services, etc.)	Target 8: Increase the number of collaborating stakeholders
3.4: Engage in public outreach and education regarding needed and available victim services, and the prevalence and impacts of intimate partner violence and child abuse	<p>3.4.1: Continue to grow readership of monthly informational newsletter</p> <p>3.4.2: Develop a social media presence and monitor metrics for engagement</p> <p>3.4.3: Improve ease of use and expand content of agency website</p>	
3.5: Develop a robust network of contacts and providers in each region who deal with victim services, to be able to share training and funding opportunities and enhance victim service	3.5.1: ICDVVA staff will work with funded programs and other stakeholders to develop regional and statewide contact and resource lists	Internal Metric a: Contacts in each region by #/field: victim witness coordinators, CPS, CASA, CAC, funded and non-funded victim service providers, prosecutors, offender intervention

delivery through appropriate referrals or collaborations		<p>providers, SANE nurses, SART (Sexual Assault Response Team), MDT (Multi-disciplinary team), mobile crisis unit, behavioral health, substance abuse treatment providers, law enforcement/correctional officers</p> <p>Internal Metric b: Resources available to assist underserved victims & those with special needs (e.g. deaf and hard of hearing, physically and/or developmentally disabled, blind or visually impaired, LGBTQ, limited English proficiency (LEP), people of color, indigenous people)</p>
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Goal 4: Collaborate with other stakeholders to ensure that available resources provide a sustainable safety net of critical victim services throughout Idaho

Goal 4: Objectives	Tasks	Targets
4.1: Revise IDAPA 16.05.04 regarding grant distribution to take into account best available data, including demand and need for services, in grant funding decisions	4.1.1: Engage in the negotiated rulemaking process to revise outdated distribution formulas in our administrative rules	
4.2: Collaborate with other funders of victim service providers to evaluate the efficient use of available public funding streams and intentionally plan the best use of limited resources to sustain key services	<p>4.2.1: Initiate collaboration with other stakeholders administering federal funds to assist victims of crime and share information on funding availability, allowability and distribution to victims' service providers</p> <p>4.2.2: Consider in grant funding decisions the allowable uses of all federal funds coming into Idaho for victim services (ICDVVA and non-ICDVVA administered) and collaborate with other funders to ensure that key direct services are available statewide and avoid overfunding some services while underfunding others</p>	<p>Target 9: >0 collaborating funders</p> <p>Target 10: >0 non-ICDVVA funding sources considered</p>

It is the goal of the Council to consider all available data and the input of all stakeholders in formulating strategic plans moving forward in order to develop comprehensive and effective plans to address the needs of victims of crime in Idaho. If you have comments on this plan, please forward them to the Council staff at info@icdv.idaho.gov for consideration.

Cybersecurity Plan

ICDVVA is assigned to Information Technology Services (ITS) for IT support and believes that ITS has addressed cybersecurity issues as required. However, because ICDVVA is attached to the Department of Health & Welfare for budget purposes, ICDVVA must also use some DHW IT systems. Council staff must remote into DHW IT systems. The DHW Strategic Plan addresses DHW compliance with Executive Order 2017-02. Compliant with the Governor's order, all ICDVVA staff are required to complete the state's annual cybersecurity training.

Red Tape Reduction Act

In accordance with the Governor's Red Tape Reduction Act (Executive order 2019-02) the ICDVVA Executive Director is designated as the Rules Review Officer (RRO) to undertake a critical and comprehensive review of the agency's administrative rules to identify costly, ineffective, or outdated regulations. The applicable administrative rules are found in [IDAPA § 16.05.04](#), revised in 2000. The Council has only one Chapter of Administrative Code. The rules currently contain 5,035 words, excluding Table of Contents and Index, including 22 instances of "shall," 24 instances of "must," no instances of "may not" or "prohibited" and 4 instances of "required."

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